

Emergency Response Report

2014



www.seattle.gov/fire
<https://performance.seattle.gov>



Seattle Fire Department

The Seattle Fire Department strives to provide the best service possible by putting the community and its needs first. It is the Fire Department's goal to actively engage Seattle's residents.

The Seattle Fire Department values and respects diverse internal and external cultures, constantly working to improve service delivery to all of Seattle's residents. Through feedback and other cooperative communication processes, the Fire Department works to ensure the community is informed of and able to access programs and services.

The numbers and information in this report are for 2014. The Fire Department continually tracks these statistics and looks for ways to improve skills, training, services and response capabilities.

Emergency response is provided through five battalions, consisting of 33 fire stations strategically placed around the city in order to maximize coverage and minimize response time. These stations are staffed 24 hours a day, seven days a week, by four separate shifts of firefighters.

In 2014, the Seattle Fire Department responded to 89,980 calls, an increase of 5.4 percent over 2013.



Mission

The mission of the Seattle Fire Department is to save lives and protect property through emergency medical service, fire and rescue response and fire prevention. We respond immediately when any member of our community needs help with professional, effective and compassionate service.

Values

Integrity—We are honest, trustworthy and accountable. Honor guides our actions.

Teamwork—We each bring our own skills and experience, yet we recognize that we are better together. We support and depend on each other to achieve our goals.

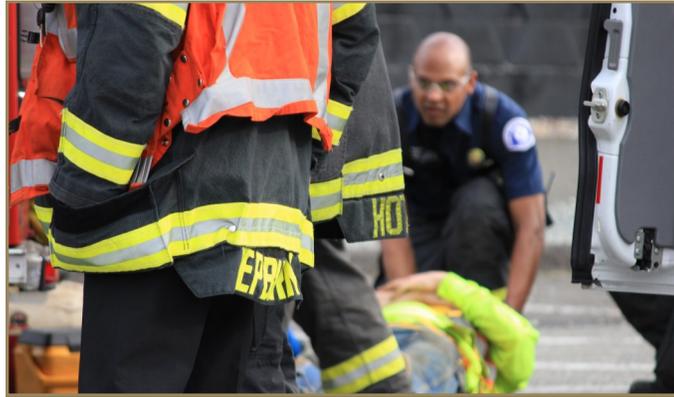
Compassion—Caring is part of our job. We could not do what we do without a deep and motivating empathy for those we serve.

Courage—We show fortitude and determination in a crisis.

Diversity— We respect the different identities, experiences, and perspectives of those that we work with and the community we serve.

Vision

The Seattle Fire Department: a national leader in responding to and preventing emergencies with a commitment to excellence and teamwork.



City of Seattle Profile

- ◆ Population-640,500 (2014 Census estimate)
- ◆ Population Density-7,634 per square mile
- ◆ Land Area-83.9 square miles
- ◆ Waterfront-193 miles
(53 miles of tidal waters)

Department Overview

The Seattle Fire Department has existed as a fire department within the State of Washington since October 17, 1889, when the Seattle City Council passed Ordinance No. 1212. The services provided by the Seattle Fire Department include:

- ◆ Critical fire suppression services and emergency medical care
- ◆ Technical teams, including technical and heavy rescue, dive rescue, tunnel rescue, marine fire response, and hazardous materials (HazMat) response
- ◆ Fire prevention and public education
- ◆ Fire investigation
- ◆ Mutual aid response to neighboring jurisdictions



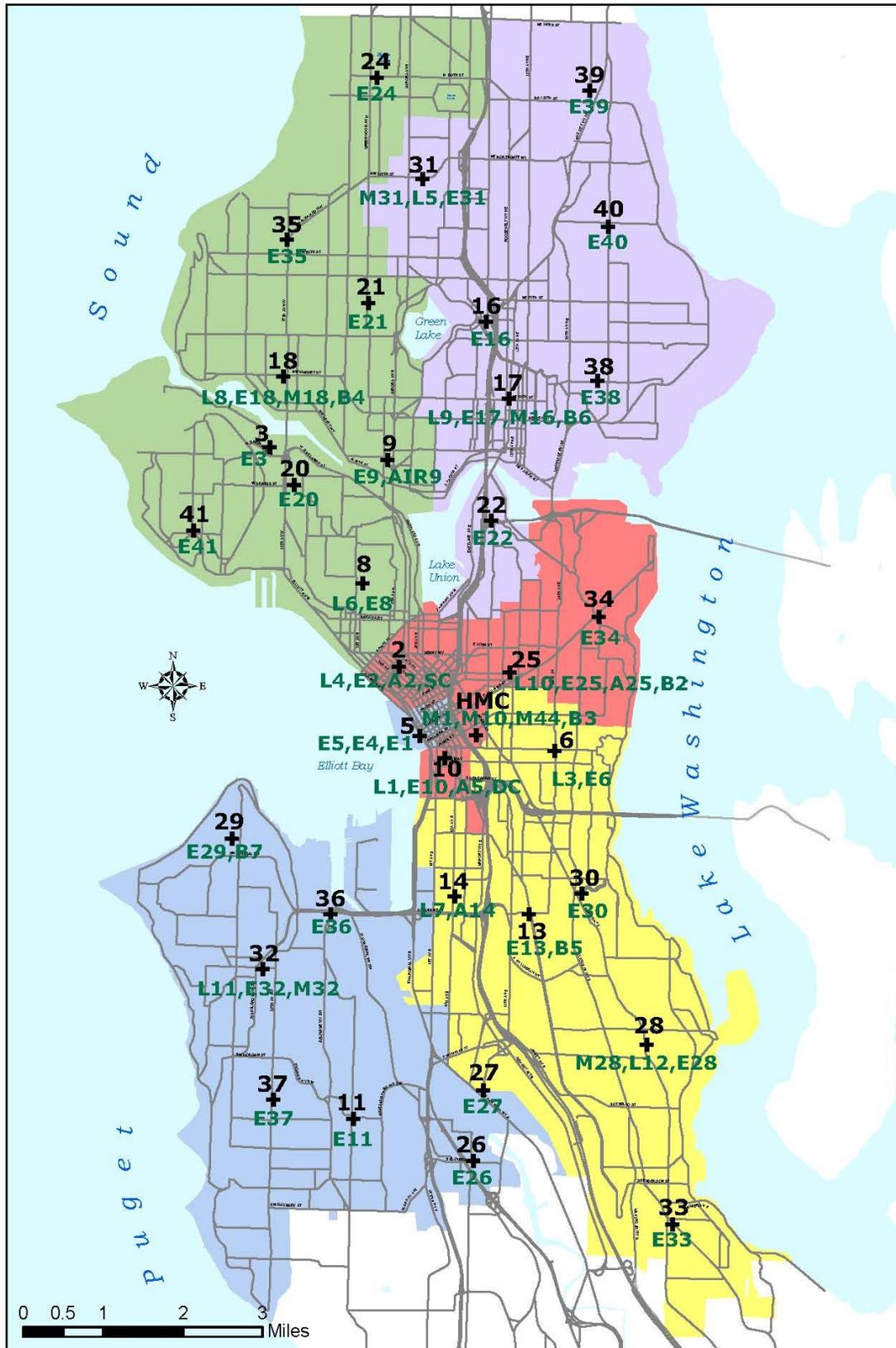
Personnel Profile

- ◆ Uniformed Personnel-995
- ◆ On-Duty Strength-207
- ◆ Department Chiefs-38
- ◆ Firefighter/Emergency Medical Technicians-905
- ◆ Firefighter/Paramedics-71
- ◆ Civilian Personnel-86





Seattle Fire Department - Apparatus Locations



LEGEND					SFD FIRE STATIONS	ARTERIAL
 Battalion 2	 Battalion 4	 Battalion 5	 Battalion 6	 Battalion 7		

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Chapter 35.103 RCW

Revised Code of Washington Chapter 35.103 was passed into law during the 2005 legislative session (House Bill 1756). This law mandated certain response criteria be established and measured by fire departments across the State of Washington beginning in 2007 with an analysis of responses in 2006. The requirement was passed and is now the law for all substantially career fire departments.

The purpose of this law is to report to the Governing Body of each fire jurisdiction, as well as to the residents of any given area how the fire department is doing in meeting its established emergency response standards.

These standards take into consideration a number of response types:

- A) Fire Suppression
- B) Emergency Medical Services-Basic Life Support (BLS)
- C) Emergency Medical Services-Advanced Life Support (ALS)
- D) Special Operations (i.e. Hazardous Materials response and Technical Rescue response)
- E) Aircraft rescue and firefighting
- F) Marine rescue and firefighting
- G) Wildland firefighting

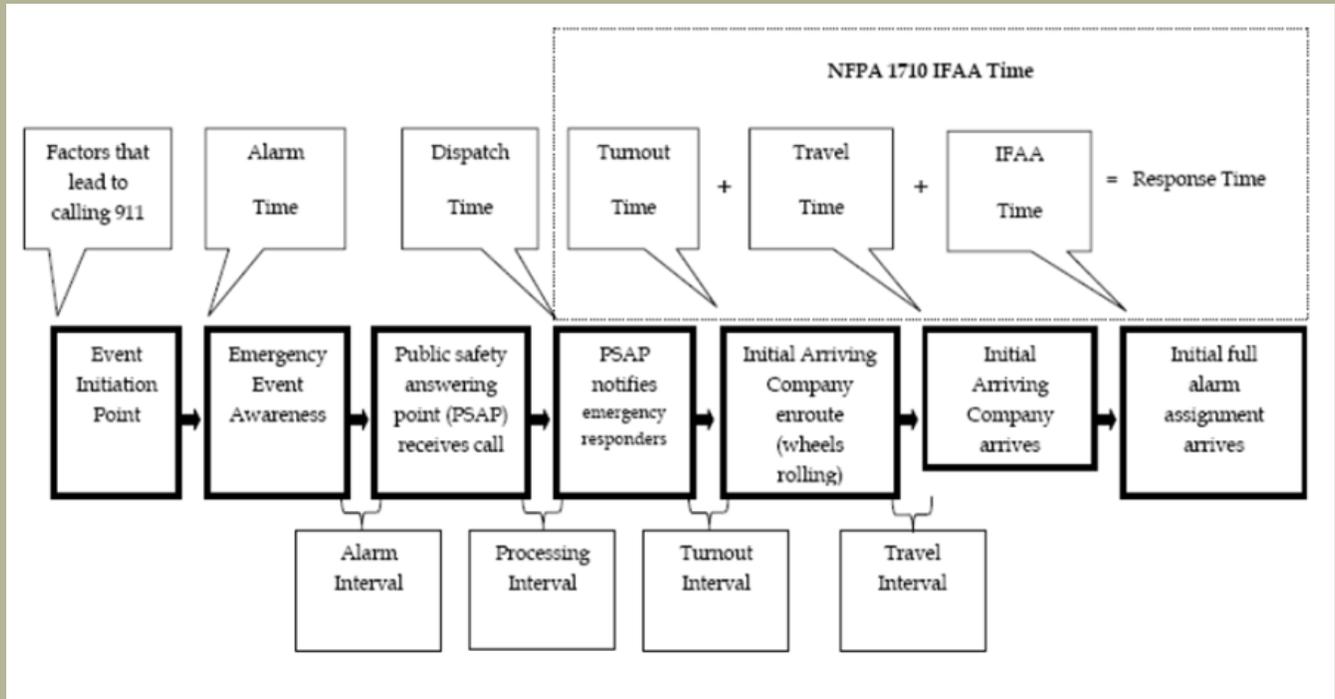


Seattle Fire Department Emergency Response Totals

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Basic Life Support (BLS)	45,712	45,822	49,696	53,028	56,464
% Increase/Decrease	3%	0.2%	8%	6.70%	+6.5%
Advanced Life Support (ALS)	18,395	18,773	19,386	18,920	19,256
% Increase/Decrease	-2.5%	2.1%	3%	-2.40%	+1.8%
EMS	64,107	64,595	69,082	71,948	75,720
% Increase/Decrease	1.4%	0.8%	7%	4.10%	+5.2%
Fire	13,395	12,709	12,651	13,388	14,260
% Increase/Decrease	-7.9%	-9.8%	0%	5.80%	+6.5%
Total	77,502	77,304	81,733	85,336	89,980
% Increase/Decrease	-0.4%	-0.3%	6%	4.40%	+5.4%

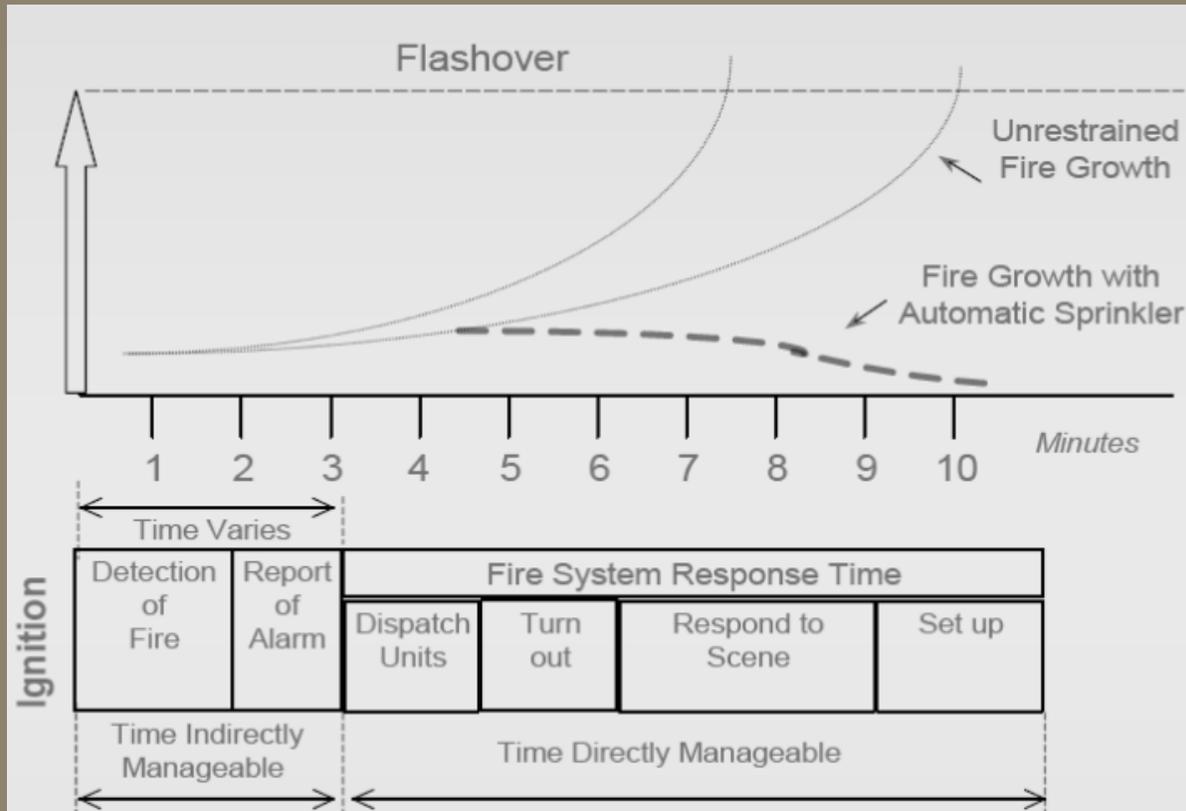
Cascade of Events

The Commission on Fire Accreditation International (CFAI) has defined response time elements as a cascade of events in the figure below. This cascade is similar to that used by the medical community to describe the events leading up to the initiation, mitigation, and ultimate outcome of a cardiac arrest. It is imperative to keep in mind that certain intervals described, such as turnout and travel time, can be directly influenced by the fire service via station locations and design, staffing levels, as well as local rules and procedures for response. Other factors, such as the alarm interval, can be influenced indirectly through public education and engineering initiatives. The fire service can also influence the call-processing interval through its ability to define standards and compel performance by its dispatch centers.



Time Temperature Standard

The “time-temperature curve” standard in the figure below is based on data from the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) and the Insurance Services Organization (ISO), which have established that a typical point source of ignition in a residential house will “flash over” at some time between five and 10 minutes after ignition, turning a typical “room and contents” fire into a structural fire of some magnitude.



Time Temperature Curve

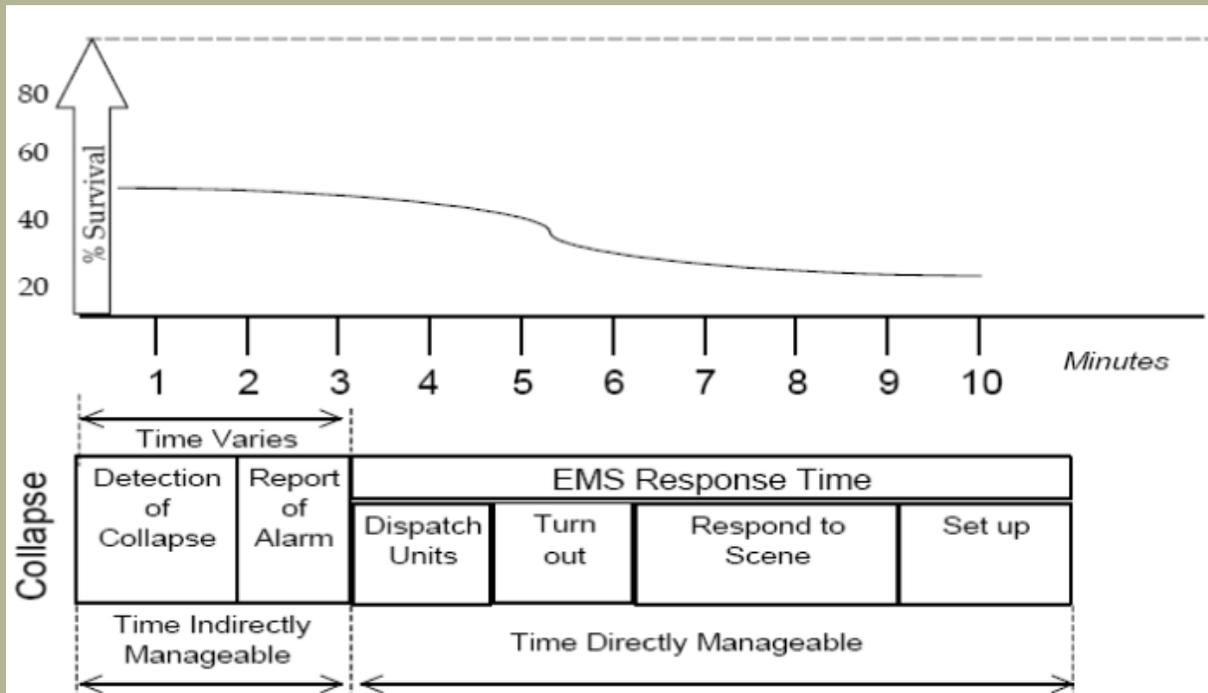
The utility of the time-temperature curve for fire station placement is limited to a number of factors including, but not limited to:

- ◆ It does not account for the time required for the existence of a fire to be “discovered” and reported to the fire department via the 911 system.
- ◆ The time from ignition to flashover varies widely (5-30 minutes depending on building characteristics); thus it cannot provide a valid basis for the allocation of resources.
- ◆ The curve is constantly shifting, given the numerous changes in building construction, built in suppression systems, the increased use of fire resistive materials for furniture, and other items typically found in the interior of occupied buildings.



Cardiac Arrest Survival Standard

In communities where the fire service is the principal provider of Emergency Medical Services (EMS) first response, the “chain of survival” standard shown in the figure below was developed by the American Heart Association and is often used to provide guidance for distribution of resources. The chain of survival suggests that basic life support (CPR and defibrillation) should be available to the victim of a cardiac arrest within four minutes of the event, and that advanced life support (paramedic service) should be available within eight minutes or less of the event. Early notification, distribution and concentration of emergency response services are thus paramount to successful resuscitation efforts.



The Golden Hour Standard

In trauma events, the golden hour is the historic benchmark applied to victims with significant critical traumatic injuries. The golden hour reflects the concept that survivability decreases significantly if the patient isn't in the operating room within one hour of receiving a critical traumatic injury.

Seattle Fire Department Response Standards

The Seattle Fire Department Response Standards specify the minimum criteria needed to effectively and efficiently deliver fire suppression, special operations response, and emergency medical services. These Response Standards protect the citizens of Seattle and the occupational safety and health of the Seattle Fire Department employees. National Fire Protection Association Standard 1710—the Standard for the Organization and Deployment of Fire Suppression Operations, Emergency Medical Operations, and Special Operations to the Public by Career Fire Departments, was used as a guideline in the development of the Seattle Fire Department Response Standards.



Call Processing Time

(Phone pickup to first unit assigned)

Seattle Fire Department call processing time standard is 60 seconds, 90% of the time.

Year	Percentage of time call processing time standard met
2014	79%
2013	78%
2012	50%
2011	44%
2010	42%

Turnout Time

(Time unit assigned to en route)

Seattle Fire Department turnout time standard is 60 seconds, 90% of the time.

Year	Percentage of time turnout time standard met
2014	52%
2013	47%
2012	45%
2011	33%
2010	31%

First Arriving Engine at Fire

(En route to on scene)

Seattle Fire Department response time standard for the first arriving engine at a fire response is 4 minutes, 90% of the time.

Year	Percentage of time response time objective met
2014	85%
2013	84%
2012	83%
2011	85%
2010	85%

Seattle Fire Department Response Standards

Full First Alarm Assignment at Fire

(Enroute to on scene)

Seattle Fire Department response time standard for full first alarm assignment (15 firefighters) when responding to a fire is 8 minutes, 90 % of the time.

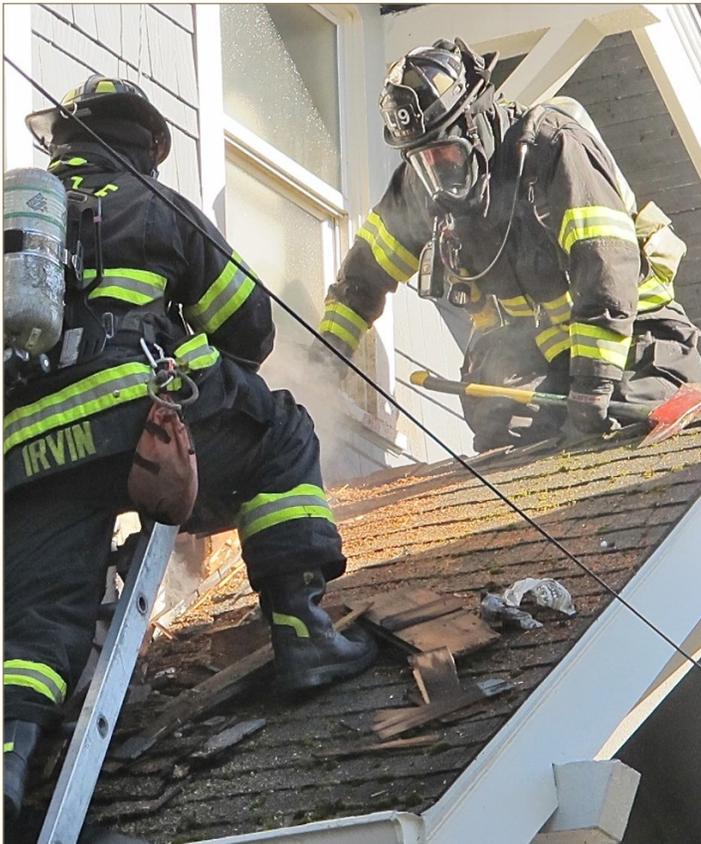
Year	Percentage of time response time objective met
2014	89%
2013	80%
2012	83%
2011	84%
2010	87%

Basic Life Support Unit

(Enroute to on scene)

Seattle Fire Department response time standard for the arrival of the first emergency medical unit with two EMT's is 4 minutes, 90% of the time.

Year	Percentage of time response time objective met
2014	84%
2013	85%
2012	85%
2011	86%
2010	85%



Advanced Life Support Unit

(Enroute to on scene)

Seattle Fire Department response time standard for the arrival of an advanced life support unit with two Paramedics is 8 minutes, 90% of the time.

Year	Percentage of time response time objective met
2014	87%
2013	85%
2012	85%
2011	85%
2010	85%

Significant Events

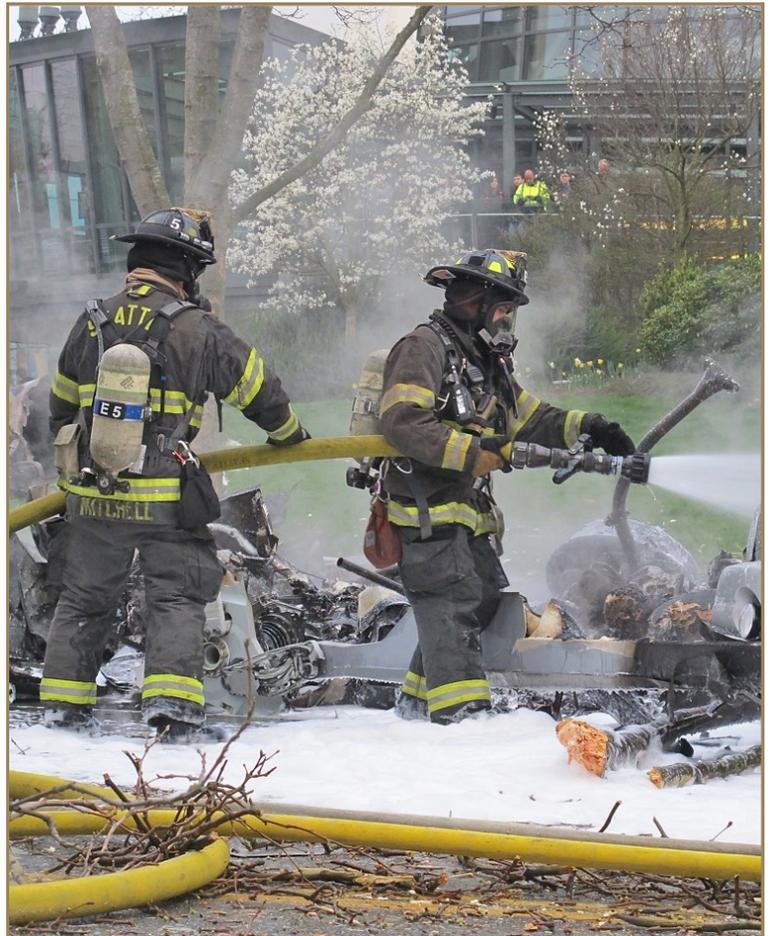
In 2014, the Seattle Fire Department responded to fourteen significant incidents that generated post incident analysis because of their complexity and/or because they involved a fatality. These incidents validated the successful use of fire equipment and training. They also provided an opportunity to discuss the challenges and determine if any additional training or equipment was needed to allow SFD to provide the best response possible to future events.

- ◆ KOMO Helicopter crash on March 18, 2014—at 7:40 a.m., a news helicopter crashed on 400 Broad Street. The helicopter struck three vehicles. There were two fatalities and two injured victims. SFD was on the scene and applying foam, rescuing patients and providing emergency medical services within four minutes of the dispatch.
- ◆ Seattle Pacific University shooting on June 5, 2014—at 3:25 pm., a gunman opened fire on the SPU campus, killing one and injuring three. SFD Paramedics treated and transported the patients within 27 minutes of arrival on scene.
- ◆ Mount Baker fatality house fire on August 17, 2014—at 1:02 a.m., crews arrived to find a single family dwelling with significant fire involvement on the first floor of the home. One victim was rescued from the second floor before the house erupted in flames. Fire crews narrowly escaped, switching to defensive tactics after the rescue.

Facility Changes

As part of the Fire Levy, all of Seattle's fire stations that were built between 1921 and 1975, are receiving or have already received upgrades to make them seismically safe.

- ◆ Station 24 received a seismic update and substantial remodel including the addition of a decontamination room, a firefighter protective gear storage room and ADA bathrooms.
- ◆ Station 20 is a brand new station completed in December 2014. This new station received a LEED Platinum rating for sustainability and has the highest rating of this kind in the U.S.
- ◆ Station 36 received seismic updates and remodel including the addition of sleeping spaces, physical training room, decontamination room, firefighter protective gear storage room and ADA bathrooms.



Medic One

Established in 1970 as a joint effort between Seattle Fire Department, Harborview Medical Center, and the University of Washington, the Medic One program combines rigorous training and innovative medical techniques in a two-tiered emergency response system.

Paramedics provide direct Advanced Life Support (ALS) services to the residents of Seattle, which previously could only be performed by a licensed physician. Unparalleled cardiac arrest survival rates and the popular Citizen CPR Training Program (Medic II) have given Medic One a world class reputation, attracting representatives from public safety agencies around the world to study and attempt to replicate the program's success in their jurisdiction.



Battalion 3—Paramedics

In 2014, SFD's 71 Medics, housed in Battalion 3, participated in the LUCAS 2 Chest Compression System Pilot Program using the LUCAS Mechanical CPR Device and in partnership with Fleet I, began the process of designing the new Medic Units.

Additionally, members contributed on policy updates to the National Disaster Medical System (NDMS) and participated in the discussion of regional Active Shooter response polices and guidelines.

The Medic Bike Program was expanded to include Bike Teams that could provide Basic Life Support. In its inaugural season, the team of 23 EMT members served the community at over 20 special events ranging from large scale public assembly sporting events to city wide marathons.

By the end of the year, the new Medic One offices located on floor 2 of the center wing at Harborview Medical Center were 95% complete. The University of Washington Paramedic Training Class XLI began in October 2014 and included five SFD members, one of the largest SFD cohorts in recent history.

Technical Operations Responses

The Seattle Fire Department has developed technical operations response Policies and Operating Guidelines (POG) that specify the roles and responsibilities of the fire department and the authorized functions of members responding to incidents that meet the definition of “technical operations” in accordance with NFPA 1710, which reads as follows:

- ◆ Those emergency incidents to which the fire department responds that require specific and advanced training and specialized tools and equipment.
- ◆ These types of incidents include but are not limited to hazardous materials, technical and heavy rescue, marine fire response and rescue, dive rescue, wildland firefighting, and CBRNE response. However, in all cases, the fire department is limited to performing only those specific technical operations functions for which responding personnel have been trained and are correctly equipped.
- ◆ The Seattle Fire Department Firefighters are trained to Operations Level for response to technical operations incidents within the Seattle Fire Department. The Seattle Fire Department’s response time standard for operations level firefighters is the same as a fire suppression call. Arrival of technical or special operations level trained response teams has not historically been tracked.



Technical Operations 2014 Response Totals

Unit	Response Report	Count	Average Travel Time
Ladder 7	Technical Rescue	80	9 min 17 sec
HazMat 1	Hazardous Materials	14	8 min 17 sec
Engine 36	Marine Emergency	5	12 min 43 sec

Hazardous Materials Team

The HazMat Team responded to 14 incidents in 2014. They participated in the Puget Sound Small Vessel Maritime PRND (Preventative Radiological and Nuclear Detection) Program.

This Department of Homeland Security Program is run by the Pacific Northwest National Laboratory and the Washington State Department of Health and provides SFD with the opportunity to train and use radiological detection equipment in realistic scenarios.



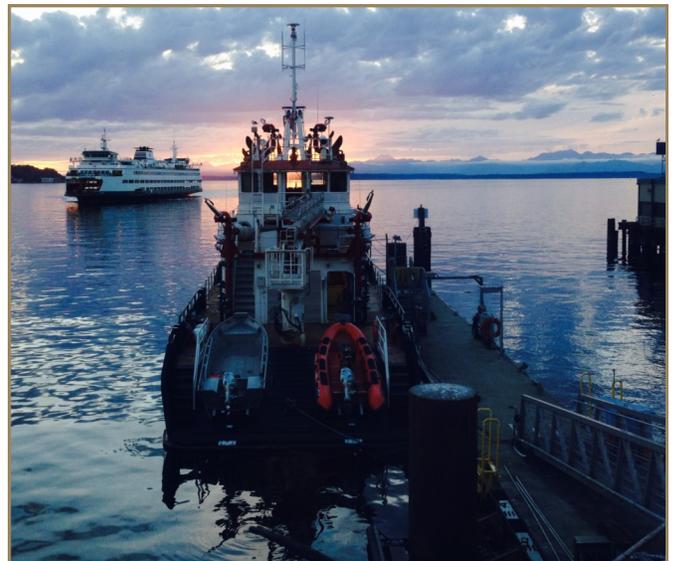
Marine Operations

Station 36 moved back into its permanent quarters after receiving seismic upgrades and additional crew accommodations. In 2014, Engine 36 responded to 27 marine incidents, including ship fires, houseboat fires, vessels in distress taking on water and large dewatering operations. The most significant incidents were a tugboat fire in Fisherman’s Terminal and a houseboat fire in dry-dock on South Lake Union. The unit also was hard at work preparing for upcoming Pacific Northwest Regional Marine Live Fire Training at the Washington State Fire Academy.

To accommodate the Alaskan Way Viaduct project, Engine 4 had to relocate to a temporary location that allowed for mooring and crew accommodations. Pier 90 was the location decided on due to its available mooring and close proximity to the freshwater fireboats. In April 2014, the Seattle Fire Department received the newly retrofitted Fireboat Chief Seattle. The boat received a major overhaul and significant improvements. The marine unit also worked hard to finish specifications and inspections on Fireboat 2, a new fast attack fireboat that was set for delivery at the end of 2014.

Fire Boats 2014 Response Totals

Unit	Count	Average Travel Time
Fire Boat 4 Leschi (Salt Water)	8	18 min 7 sec
Fire Boat 3 Chief Seattle (Fresh Water)	2	39 min 34 sec
Fire Boat 1 (Fast Attack)	7	19 min 41 sec



Fire Alarm Center

The Fire Alarm Center (FAC) is staffed 24/7 by Seattle Firefighters who have been through more than 1,000 hours of additional training to become certified dispatchers. The FAC responded to 89,981 incidents in 2014, up from 85,336 in 2013.

FAC personnel developed enhancements to the Emergency Medical Dispatch program that will allow for better recording of Emergency Medical Services. A Quality Enhancement Program was introduced and piloted, allowing dispatchers to review each other's calls.

The FAC, which is housed with Station 10 and the City's Emergency Operation center, had its first planned power outage/maintenance. The procedure required devising a tertiary back-up plan for dispatching and working with the King County Program Office, CenturyLink, the King County Sheriff's Office and telephone services.



Training Division

Training Division's 12 members provided more than 7,000 hours of training and certification in 2014. Members also completed curriculum reviews, submitted requests for and received IFSAC accreditation through the State of Washington Fire Service Training for additional training division programs. Training Division added Recruit Training HazMat Operations and the SFD Emergency Vehicle Incident Prevention Program accreditation to the current IFSAC Accreditation for Firefighter 1.

In 2014, two recruit classes were completed, including the milestone class #100. Recruit School was successfully reorganized to increase class size from 24 to 30 recruits, resulting in the completion of drill school for 32 probationary firefighters, who remain in training and evaluation for an additional 9 months.

Training developed and provided scenario based Mayday Training for all Chief Officers and a pre-Captain Academy and a pre-Battalion Chief Academy to prospective Captains and Battalion Chiefs. Training Division oversaw the delivery of the first module of the IAFF designed Fire Ground Survival training; and provided design oversight and delivery of Operational Skills Enhancement Training. As a result of the Ebola outbreak in West Africa, members worked with Medic 1 personnel, King County EMS and King County Public Health staff to create and deliver a personnel safety response program for first responders in King County.

Training mandated by either state law or Department priorities in 11 disciplines was successfully created, delivered and completed for 968 uniformed members in 2014.

Fire Marshal's Office

The Fire Marshal's Office (FMO) is primarily responsible for fire prevention, including the implementation, administration and enforcement of the Seattle Fire Code (SFC). The purpose of the SFC is to provide minimum fire and life safety standards for buildings, processes and fire protection equipment installations in the city. The SFC helps to protect property from the hazards of fire, explosion or dangerous conditions in new and existing buildings and ensure firefighter and emergency responder safety during emergency operations. Because of its importance to both residents and businesses, the Seattle Fire Code is updated in cooperation with a volunteer advisory board that represents the interests of the public, organized labor and local business, industry, and technical trades.

Plan Review

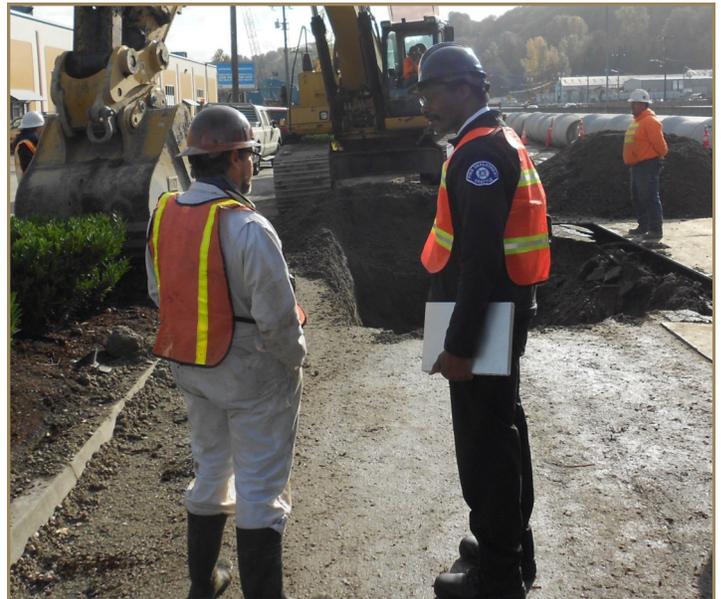
This unit conducts building plan review and approval; provides technical expertise to developers, architects, contractors, Fire Inspectors and Fire Operations personnel. In 2014, 1,510 architectural plans were reviewed with 35% of those completed within two days, 69% within one week and 86% within two weeks. In addition, 1,450 fire alarm/fire sprinkler system design shop drawings were reviewed.

Engineering Section

This unit performs new construction inspections focusing on the installation of fire protection systems; conducts examinations to certify private contractors installing or maintaining fire protection systems. In 2014, the six inspectors for new construction completed approximately 4,800 inspections.

Special Events

The Special Events unit issues temporary permits and establishes conditions to ensure public safety at large public gatherings including fairs, concerts, sporting events, and festivals. They also inspect and issue permits related to outdoor cooking, trade shows and other high profile events. The Special Events Section conducted approximately 1,700 inspections and issued 1,344 special events permits in 2014.



Building Inspections/Code Enforcement

The Operations division of the department is also very engaged in fire prevention and code enforcement. All buildings and occupancies other than one and two family dwellings are inspected on a regular and systematic basis by the local fire companies. In 2014, Operations companies conducted 23,564 inspections resulting in approximately 6,300 correction notices representing approximately 6,600 identified fire code violations. Operations companies completed 90% of all scheduled building inspections in their districts.

Fire Marshal's Office



Special Hazards Unit

This unit conducts permit review, makes site inspections, works with business owners, developers and various industries to establish permit conditions and issue permits for hazardous materials storage and hazardous processes. The Special Hazards unit permits and maintains a data base of residential underground storage tank removal and abandonment. In 2014, they performed 2,582 hazardous materials permit inspections and 294 storage tank related inspections in 2014.

Public Education and Outreach

Public education and community outreach help keep all of Seattle's residents fire safe. Public education programs, while striving to provide accessible fire safety information to all Seattle residents, focuses primarily on vulnerable and historically underserved populations:

- ◆ The Community Fire Safety Advocate Program directly trains native language speakers to conduct fire safety education within their language communities. In 2014, CFSAs worked 176 hours and made 3,028 community contacts.
- ◆ The Smoke/CO Alarm Installation Program installed 200 free smoke/CO alarms in homes of low-income, senior, disabled and deaf/hard of hearing residents in 2014.
- ◆ Through the comprehensive Preschool Fire and Injury Prevention Program, 10,679 children received education through their preschool and/or daycare.
- ◆ Through the Community Fire Safety Program, focusing on lessons, presentations and outreach to low-income housing units, senior groups/apartments, health fairs and targeted community events, there were 11,027 contacts and 19 presentations in 2014.
- ◆ Through all children's programs, including school-aged outreach activities, events, and Fire Stoppers Firesetting Intervention Program, there were 19,483 contacts in 2014.



Fire Investigation Unit (FIU)

The Seattle Fire Department is responsible to investigate the cause, origin and circumstances of any fires, explosions or other hazardous conditions. FIU works cooperatively with the Seattle Police in the determination and investigation of all incendiary and undetermined fires, explosions, and incidents involving explosive chemicals. FIU members are granted Arson Investigator/Special Police Officer (SPO) commissions by the Chief of the Seattle Police Department in addition to being certified fire investigators. In 2014, the FIU investigated the origin and cause of 249 incidents of which 154 were determined to be accidental, 74 incendiary or arson and 19 that were left undetermined.

Annex A: 2014 Response Statistics/Performance Measures

Percentage of the time that the first engine company arrives within 4 minutes for any incident.
NFPA 1710 standard is 90%

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	YTD
2014 Results	85%	83%	82%	83%	82%	82%	82%	83%	85%	83%	83%	83%	83%
2014 Incidents	3938	3712	3919	4012	4189	4124	4534	4501	4172	4248	3988	3942	49279
2013 Results	85%	84%	84%	85%	83%	84%	83%	84%	84%	84%	85%	85%	84%
2013 Incidents	3829	3614	3922	3791	4175	4219	4296	4419	4211	4125	3940	4196	48737
2012 Results	81%	84%	84%	84%	84%	84%	83%	83%	84%	82%	84%	83%	83%
2012 Incidents	3646	3405	3740	3582	3895	3859	3992	4178	3899	3769	3474	3666	45105
2011 Results	85%	86%	84%	86%	85%	85%	85%	84%	84%	85%	86%	85%	85%
2011 Incidents	3647	3365	3703	3553	3870	3795	4192	4068	3870	4009	3844	3691	45607
2010 Baseline	86%	86%	84%	86%	86%	86%	85%	85%	85%	85%	81%	85%	85%
2009 Baseline	84%	85%	86%	85%	83%	83%	83%	83%	84%	84%	83%	84%	84%

Annex A: 2014 Response Statistics/Performance Measures

Percentage that a full-alarm assignment of firefighters (minimum of 15 members) is on scene within 8 minutes for fire emergency (NFPA standard does not include Battalion Chief).
NFPA standard is 90%

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	YTD
2014 Results	95%	95%	83%	94%	94%	94%	91%	88%	94%	100%	83%	96%	92%
2014 Incidents	21	21	23	17	17	17	34	26	16	14	24	28	258
2013 Results	80%	77%	94%	83%	85%	59%	76%	75%	83%	71%	82%	89%	80%
2013 Incidents	25	26	18	18	34	17	21	12	11	14	22	18	236
2012 Results	91%	63%	83%	88%	95%	100%	89%	68%	83%	76%	68%	94%	83%
2012 Incidents	32	19	12	17	19	15	19	25	12	25	19	16	230
2011 Results	89%	85%	80%	100%	90%	67%	84%	84%	71%	79%	83%	81%	84%
2011 Incidents	19	13	20	25	21	15	25	32	21	24	30	16	261
2010 Results	93%	87%	80%	87%	79%	78%	81%	92%	87%	89%	73%	91%	87%
2010 Incidents	15	15	15	13	14	18	27	26	23	18	22	23	229
2009 Baseline	93%	73%	80%	85%	94%	88%	64%	95%	100%	74%	75%	88%	84%

Annex A: 2014 Response Statistics/Performance Measures

Percentage of the time that any first unit arrives within
4 minutes for an EMS incident (BLS or ALS).
NFPA 1710 standard is 90%

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	YTD
2014 Results	86%	84%	84%	84%	83%	83%	83%	84%	86%	84%	84%	85%	84%
2014 Incidents	5159	4788	4907	5182	5579	5485	5801	5877	5514	5654	5215	5232	64393
2013 Results	85%	85%	86%	86%	85%	85%	85%	85%	86%	85%	86%	86%	85%
2013 Incidents	5491	4901	5475	5248	5698	5791	6115	5999	5598	5482	5305	5513	66616
2012 Results	84%	86%	86%	87%	86%	86%	85%	85%	86%	84%	86%	95%	85%
2012 Incidents	4877	4739	5225	5119	5404	5469	5537	5839	5469	5275	5063	5594	63610
2011 Results	88%	88%	87%	87%	87%	87%	87%	87%	87%	86%	87%	86%	87%
2011 Incidents	4719	4380	5036	4777	5196	5140	5279	5546	5052	4889	4593	4853	59460
2010 Results	87%	87%	85%	87%	87%	86%	86%	85%	86%	86%	83%	87%	87%
2010 Incidents	4387	3988	4457	4257	4706	4587	5006	4849	4685	4878	4432	4741	54973
2009 Baseline	86%	86%	86%	86%	85%	85%	85%	85%	85%	85%	84%	85%	85%

Annex A: 2014 Response Statistics/Performance Measures

Percentage of the time that a first Advanced Life Support (ALS-paramedic) unit arrives within 8 minutes for an ALS incident.

NFPA 1710 standard is 90%

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	YTD
2014 Results	89%	86%	86%	86%	85%	87%	87%	86%	88%	85%	87%	86%	87%
2014 Incidents	1103	1006	1126	1180	1162	1106	1192	1224	1124	1173	1108	1143	13647
2013 Results	86%	77%	85%	86%	87%	84%	87%	83%	85%	86%	88%	87%	86%
2013 Incidents	1394	1245	1310	1355	1398	1314	1444	1412	1294	1366	1248	1345	16125
2012 Results	83%	87%	87%	84%	85%	82%	87%	83%	85%	82%	86%	85%	85%
2012 Incidents	1349	1349	1454	1331	1391	1403	1418	1453	1403	1375	1331	1345	16602
2011 Results	87%	85%	85%	86%	85%	84%	86%	87%	86%	87%	85%	86%	86%
2011 Incidents	1295	1250	1405	1407	1435	1400	1358	1438	1324	1343	1297	1330	16282
2010 Results	87%	87%	86%	86%	85%	87%	85%	86%	87%	85%	83%	84%	85%
2010 Incidents	1309	1256	1347	1316	1340	1338	1357	1293	1338	1365	1236	1236	15808
2009 Baseline	85%	85%	86%	83%	85%	87%	84%	84%	86%	85%	83%	84%	85%

Annex B: Emergency Response Totals by Company

Company	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Aid 2	5496	5830	6416	6817	6249	6988
Aid 5	5717	5535	5364	5561	6194	7151
Aid 14	1506	1606	1639	1575	1503	1773
Aid 25	5018	5222	5372	5600	6381	6721
Air 9	459	430	479	444	450	488
Battalion 2	861	837	188	n/a	n/a	n/a
Battalion 22	n/a	n/a	65	83	62	156
Battalion 3	0	1	0	0	1	n/a
Battalion 4	439	369	470	462	402	498
Battalion 5	739	692	911	958	848	1104
Battalion 6	616	573	790	787	646	753
Battalion 7	289	274	437	441	364	455
Com Van	7	7	9	4	5	11
DECON1	2	0	0	5	0	10
Deputy 1	584	568	625	547	560	610
Fireboat 1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	20
Fireboat 3	22	1	9	0	0	20
Fireboat 4	185	193	194	192	90	77
Fireboat 5	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	25
Engine 2	2775	3116	3321	3860	2825	3256
Engine 5	3007	2675	2177	2342	3843	4027
Engine 6	2534	2469	2500	2584	2292	2246
Engine 8	1488	1446	1504	1619	1608	1866
Engine 9	1830	1882	1845	1840	1729	1985
Engine 10	2624	2610	2566	2549	2732	3479
Engine 11	1839	1950	1875	2147	1962	2165
Engine 13	1967	1928	1822	1833	2052	2034
Engine 16	1858	1791	1814	1879	1876	2133
Engine 17	2848	2923	3040	3110	3146	3384
Engine 18	2301	2318	2223	2384	2526	2559
Engine 20	1230	1205	1232	1257	1366	1378
Engine 21	1872	1551	1498	1764	1834	1959
Engine 22	1226	1281	1211	1281	1250	1367
Engine 24	2457	2555	2711	2795	2731	2927
Engine 25	2620	2648	2614	2790	2947	3288
Engine 26	821	767	817	1148	1142	1114
Engine 27	1123	1056	1084	1113	1280	1198
Engine 28	3488	3310	3276	3448	3321	3466
Engine 29	1391	1399	1367	1403	1330	1284
Engine 30	2010	1977	1974	2454	2123	2303
Engine 31	2010	3317	3321	3472	3522	3517

Annex B: Emergency Response Totals by Company

Company	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Engine 32	3141	1785	1826	1974	1924	1966
Engine 33	2390	2381	2262	2421	2341	2406
Engine 34	990	1001	1059	975	1018	1074
Engine 35	1635	1536	1591	1569	1595	1784
Engine 36	898	868	832	873	746	958
Engine 37	2164	2227	2112	2250	2497	2418
Engine 38	1844	1908	1675	1659	1662	1797
Engine 39	2471	2561	2670	2620	2619	2906
Engine 40	1615	1603	1546	1582	1609	1672
Engine 41	959	889	776	858	808	858
Ladder 1	1726	1636	1490	1508	1441	1617
Ladder 3	1129	1010	1013	1029	939	899
Ladder 4	1696	1835	1912	2187	1376	1484
Ladder 5	1561	1611	1573	1676	1617	1418
Ladder 6	690	638	629	705	650	689
Ladder 7	950	856	855	903	839	977
Ladder 8	1005	904	929	868	1000	930
Ladder 9	1556	1493	1545	1644	1509	1384
Ladder 10	1490	1494	1462	1580	1577	1444
Ladder 11	863	802	708	864	879	861
Ladder 12	1284	1269	1268	1259	1245	1266
Ladder 13	n/a	n/a	730	n/a	n/a	n/a
Medic 1	4157	4128	4195	4415	4265	4569
Medic 10	4131	4055	4170	4374	4283	4539
Medic 16	2856	2744	2859	2909	2789	2838
Medic 18	2269	2030	2111	2161	2079	2184
Medic 28	2712	2607	2615	2693	2570	2557
Medic 31	2707	2683	2767	2878	2827	2758
Medic 32	2315	2359	2442	2524	2537	2540
Medic 44	503	515	854	847	721	744
HAZ1	n/a	44	35	47	44	46
Marine 80	19	95	27	7	17	16
Marshal 5	374	322	316	311	287	256
MARVAN	19	28	16	25	28	9
MCI 1	3	2	3	4	4	11
MRN1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	18
MVU 1	3	5	2	4	5	7
PIO	11	14	46	91	97	76
Patrol 4	70	71	80	0	65	0
R1	5	215	233	156	216	251
Rehab 1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	315	259
Safety 2	686	664	720	670	671	748
Staff 10	591	565	616	556	569	616

Annex C: Definitions of Terminology

Careful definition of terminology is essential to any conversation about response performance standards. It becomes even more critical when an organization attempts to benchmark its performance against other providers. The following definitions are standardized for discussion of response parameters within the fire service:

Event Initiation Point: The point at which factors occur that may ultimately result in an activation of the emergency response system. Precipitating factors can occur seconds, minutes, hours, or even days before emergency event awareness is reached. An example is the patient who ignores chest discomfort for days until it reaches a critical point at which he/she makes the decision to see assistance (emergency event awareness). It is rarely possible to quantify the point at which event initiation occurs.

Emergency Event Awareness: The point at which a human being or technologic “sentinel” (i.e., smoke detector, infrared heat detector, etc.) becomes aware that conditions exist requiring an activation of the emergency response system.

Alarm Interval: Measured time between emergency event awareness and the alarm time.

Alarm Time: The point of receipt of the emergency event at the Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP); the point where sufficient information is made known to the dispatcher so that applicable units can be deployed to the emergency.

Call Processing Interval: The first ring of the 911 telephones at the dispatch center and the time the Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) operator activates station and/or company alerters, pagers, bells, etc. This can, if necessary, be broken down into two additional parameters: “*Call taker interval*” (the interval from the first ring of the 9-1-1 telephone until the call taker transfers the call to the dispatcher), and “*dispatcher interval*” (the interval from the time when the call taker transfers the call to the dispatcher (CAD operator) activates station and/or company alerting devices. The “call taker interval” also includes the time taken to transfer the call from the primary PSAP (Police) call taker to the secondary PSAP (Fire) call taker. Sixty (60) seconds is an industry standard.

- ◆ Measured time between alarm time and dispatch time.

Dispatch Time: Is the time when the dispatcher, having selected appropriate units for response with assistance from the CAD system, initiates the notification of response units.

Turnout Interval: Measured time between dispatch time and turnout time.

Turnout Time: When units acknowledge notification of the event to the beginning point of response time (wheels rolling).

- ◆ Measured component known as “Turnout Time” required by HB1756.

Travel Interval: Measured time between turnout time and on scene time of initial company.

- ◆ Measured component known as “Response Time” required by HB1756.

Initial Company Time: The point at which the initial company arrives on scene.

Annex C: Definitions of Terminology

Initiation of Action: The point at which operations begins to mitigate the event.

Initial Full Alarm Assignment Interval: Measured time between initial company on scene time and arrival of the balance of the Initial Full Alarm Assignment.

Initial Full Alarm Assignment: Time when all of the personnel, equipment, and resources ordinarily dispatched upon alarm arrives on the scene.

- ♦ Measured component required by HB 1756 for fire suppression responses.

Response Time: The combined measured time from dispatch time, and includes turnout and travel intervals, to initial company arrival time.

Controlled Time: The point at which fire growth has been stopped and/or when the initial basic life support concerns have been addressed.

Termination of Event: The point at which units have completed the assignment and are available to respond to another request for service.

Annex D: Department Apparatus Profile

33 Fire Engines



11 Ladder Trucks



5 Aid Units



7 Medic Units



1 Technical Rescue Unit



2 Mobile Air Compressors



Annex D: Department Apparatus Profile

2 Hazardous Materials Response Units



2 Medical Service Officer SUVs



2 Marine Response Units



1 Mobile Ventilation Unit



1 Decontamination Unit



2 Hose Wagons



Annex D: Department Apparatus Profile

Fireboat 1 & 2



1 Dive/Rescue Boat



Leschi Fireboat



Chief Seattle Fireboat



1 Mobile Command Unit



1 Mass Casualty Incident Response Unit



Annex D: Department Apparatus Profile

2 Technical Rescue Unit



Mobile Ambulance Unit



Rehabilitation Unit



Power & CO² Unit



Battalion Chief Apparatus



USAR Truck



Annex D: Department Apparatus Profile

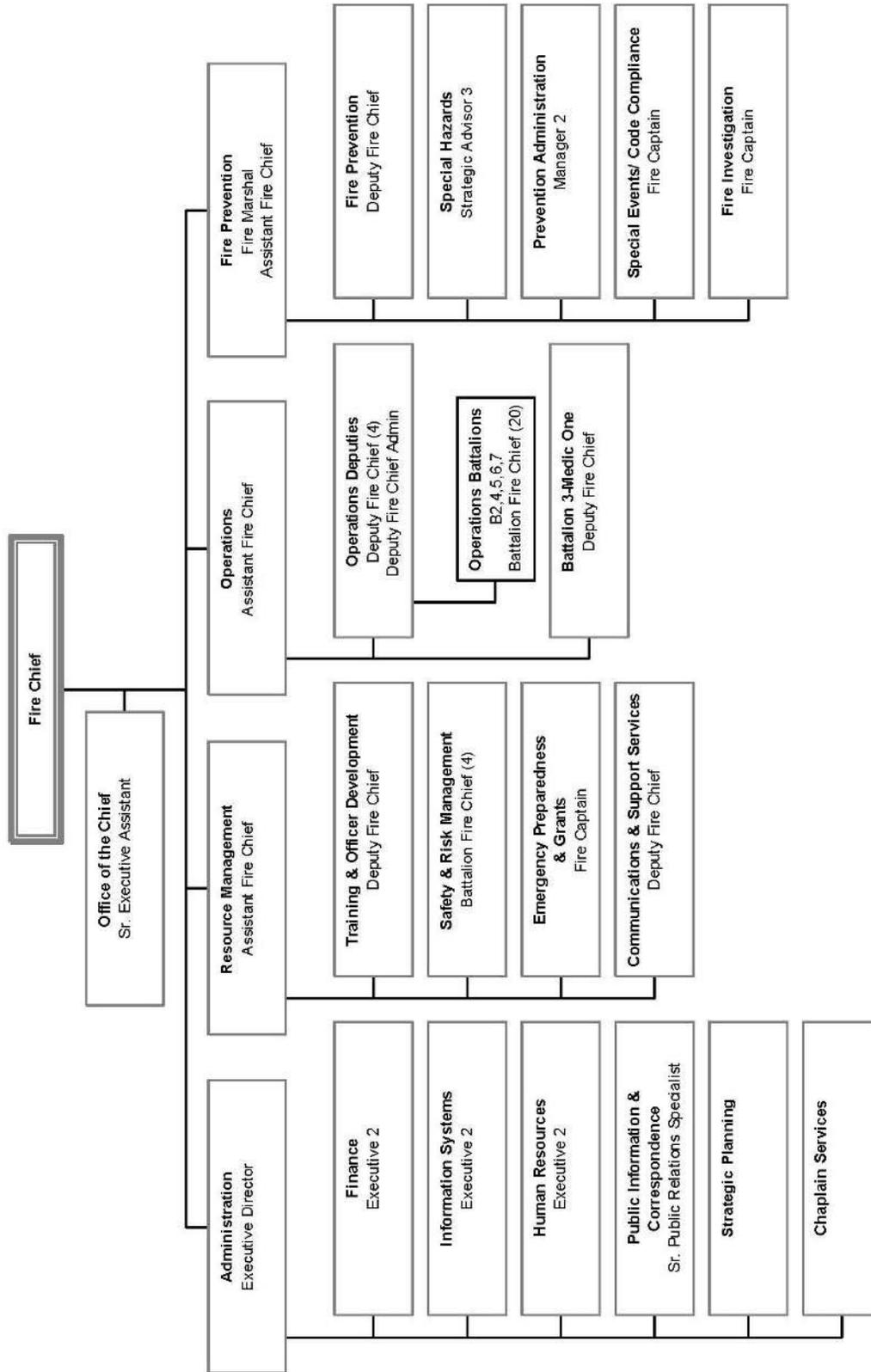
9 Gators



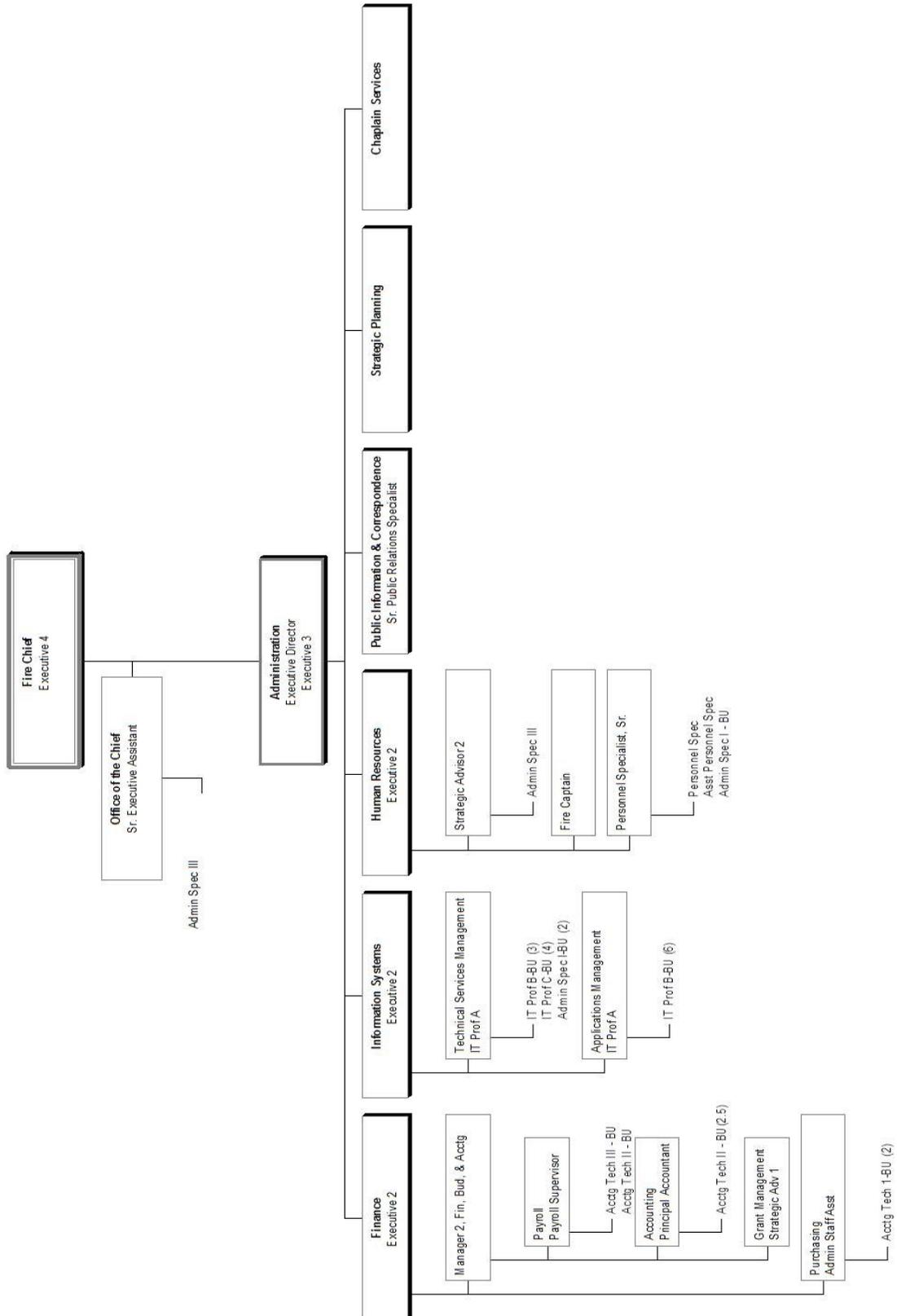
Mass Casualty 2



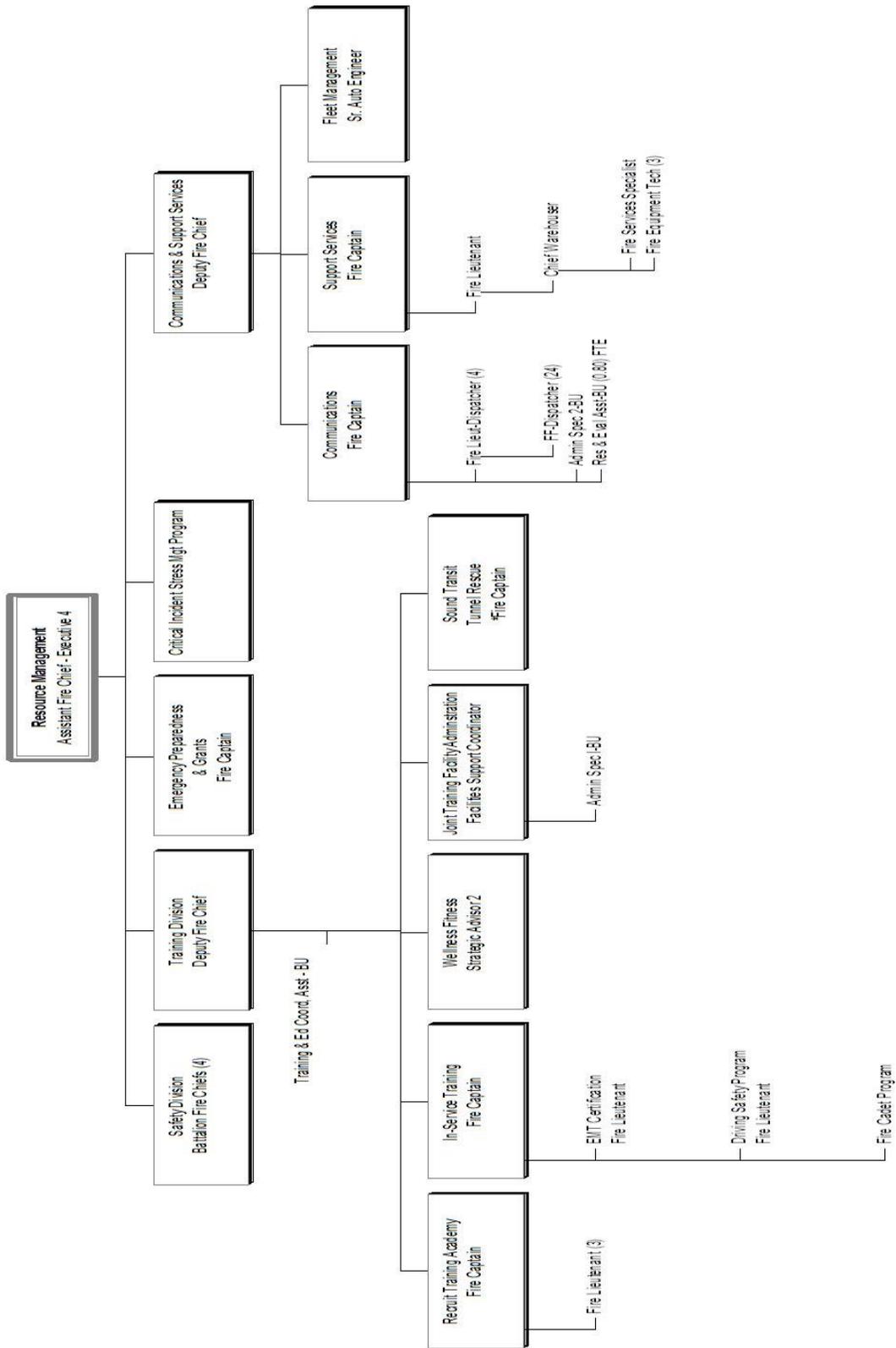
Annex E: Department Organizational Chart



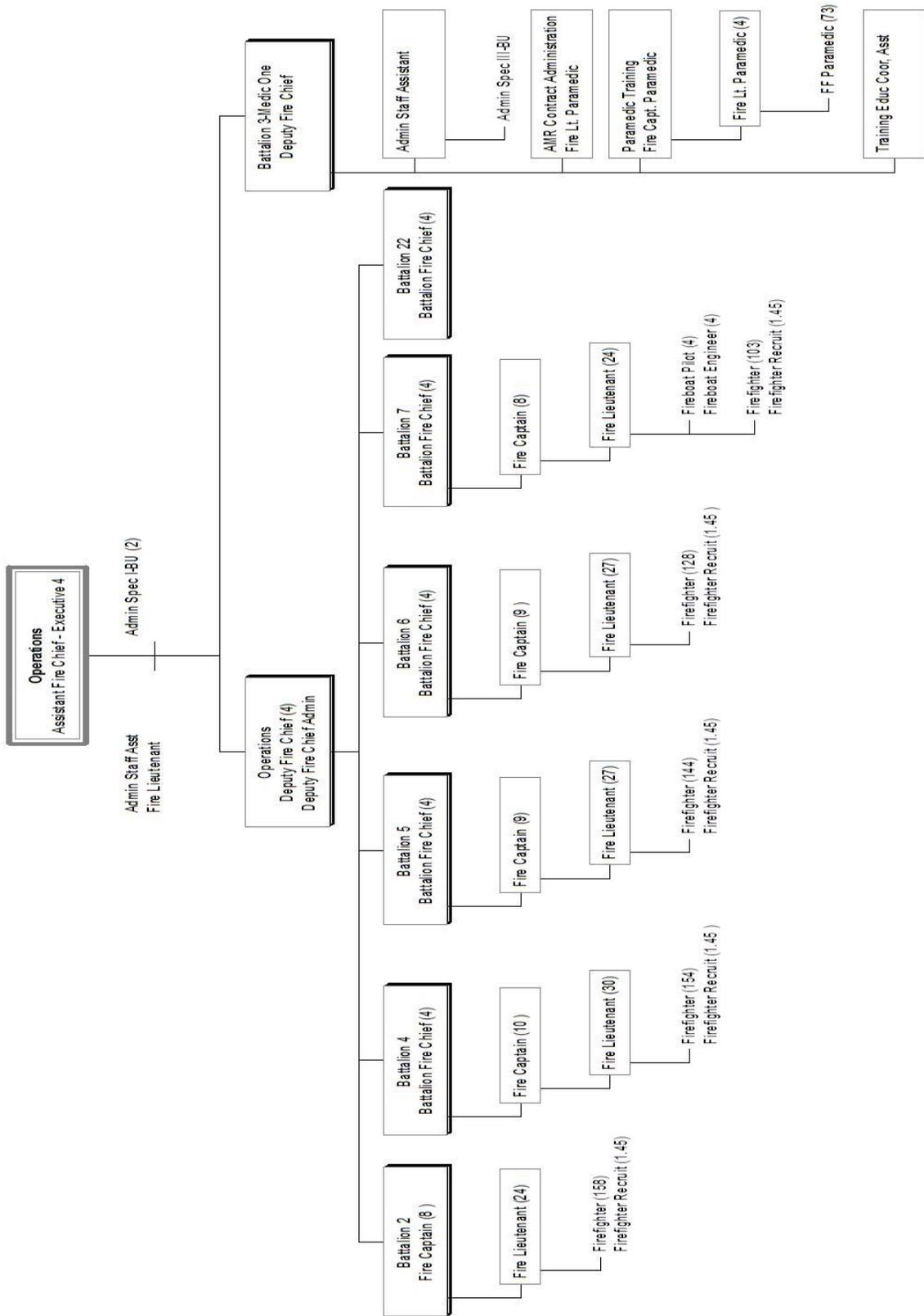
Annex E: Administration Organizational Chart



Annex E: Resource Management Organizational Chart



Annex E: Operations Organizational Chart



Annex E: Fire Prevention Organizational Chart

